

FADING.

I watched in the glad sun-tide
When buds were bursting forth
The girl who should have been my bride,
The fairest gem of earth—
She faded like the tender leaves
When the frosty leaves are north.

I watched her when the golden haze
Lay soft on bank and braid,
And in the summer of her days
She faded fast away—
The roses died from out her cheeks
Like a sunset's flush in May.

At last, when Autumn's withered leaves
Lay sere upon the ground—
The swallows long had left the eaves,
And night was closing round—
Her soul departed ere the dawn,
And her angel home she found.

When earth lay 'neath the early snow,
I stood beside her grave;
The funeral chant rang sad and slow
Throughout the ancient nave—
I mourned, but owned that God was just,
When he took back the soul he gave!

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER MEN.

A Thankless, Dangerous and Poverty Stricken Profession.

From the New York Sun.

Among all the millions of Russians now leading a constrained existence, the journalists and other writers are not the least wretched. However limited the rights of other classes, and however onerous their duties, both rights and duties are definite, and leaves them some margin for free action. Even this poor taste of liberty is denied to the Russian who writes for the press. He has no rights that are likely to be respected; he has no clearly defined and limited duties towards the authorities observing which he is out of danger. He does not know from moment to moment when the police may lay hands on him. Even silence is dangerous in his case. Whether he writes or ceases writing, he is liable at any time to find himself in the darkness of the military prison or the deeper darkness of the Siberian mines.

The history of Russian journalism is full of the misfortunes and sufferings of the ablest writers, most profound thinkers, and the most patriotic publicists that Russia has known. Indeed, not a single prominent writer of Russia has had a tranquil life, or has died of old age. The lot of genius in Russia as poverty, prosecution, the prison, exile and premature death.

Born in the brilliant courts of the famous empress, Catherine II., Russian journalism was, from the very beginning, a humble servant. Its representatives, especially Sumarokoff and Trediakovsky, were mere court hirelings, who confined themselves to glorify everything that was done by the Northern Semiramis. But it was not long before, among the servile scribes, able and bold men made their appearance, the first martyrs of the Russian press. While Catherine, elated by the world's admiration, was playing at constitutionalism, Radizheff published his famous book, "A voyage from St. Petersburg to Moscow." In which he gave a most faithful picture of the miserable situation of the serfs. The empress, who had listened respectfully to the sound advice of Voltaire and Diderot, was not so tolerant of advice offered by one of her subjects. Radizheff was sent to Siberia for life.

From that time to the present day the role of the Russian press has remained unchanged. The Russian writer must be either a serf or a martyr. Rileef was hanged; Tchernishevsky, Michailoff, Zchapoff, Prioff, Dostoevsky, and others were sentenced to hard labor in the Siberian mines; Herzen, Ogareff, Bakounin, Lauroff, Tkatcheff and many others fled to foreign lands; Pisareff passed the greater part of his life in prison; Belinsky, Dobroluboff, Hohol and Pomialovsky were starved; Poshkin, Grboicdoff and Lermontoff were exiled to the Caucasus; Flerovsky, Zechedrin, Shulgoun and a legion of others are kept under surveillance by the police in towns remote from the capital; Nekrasoff, "the poet of grief," who sang the Decembrists, has been forced to appear at the official receptions and to speak against the Nihilists.

Such is the fate of the Russian writers who dare to be honest. The lot of the servile writers is not more enviable, at least so far as the financial side is concerned. "Ninety per cent of our Russian literary men" says the *Globe* "are poor and daily struggle for their daily bread. Add to this the various accidents that befall literary work, wretched pay (by the line), and the restrictive and repressive regulations under which they do their work, and you have a true picture of the situation of the Russian journalist. Under such circumstances the writers cannot help themselves, and this is plainly proved by the experience of the Society for the Aid of Needy Literary Scientific Men. The literary fund is unable to satisfy the most urgent demands: although eked out by public charity, it is far from sufficient. Who of us journalists," adds the *Globe*; "doesn't know how many writers are living on the verge of starvation, how many suffer premature death, and what misery their families undergo?"

Take some suggestive figures from its accounts of the society just mentioned for the months of May and June. The fund was 76,000 roubles. In the month of May the income was 3,780 roubles. Of this sum 1,000 was granted by the czar, 1,000 by the minister of instruction; 310 roubles had been repaid by debtors. The expenses were 2,000. Of this sum 620 roubles were given out as pensions, and the rest was given as subsidies or loans for different periods of time. The figures for the month of June were about the same. In these two months, among thirteen applicants who were granted subsidies, were three sick persons, five destitute, three widows, a lady writer and an aged journalist. The sum advanced was from 25 to 100 roubles apiece.

Eleven applicants were refused aid on different grounds. Three persons obtained loans of 300 roubles each.

The poverty of the writers is due, also, to the insecurity of the newspaper business. For example: A few years ago Mr. Korsh, editor of the St. Petersburg *News*, a very prosperous paper, was officially ordered either to change the character of his paper or sell it. He chose to sell out. For the most trifling offences journals receive warnings; an unheeded warning means total suppression. In some cases newspapers are suspended for several months; in others they get off with a burdensome fine. In this state of affairs publishers cannot afford to pay their writers and editors with any approach to liberality. The surprising thing is, not that the Russian journals are so poor, but that so many talented Russians are found ready to brave the hardships and perils of the editor's or writer's career.

Criticising a Wax Model.

Upon reading "The Owl-Critic" printed in *Harper's Magazine*, I am reminded of an occurrence a good many years ago in Cincinnati, when the great sculptor, Hiram Powers, was yet young and had time of it to make both ends meet. He was then engaged at Dorfeuille's Museum in modeling plaster and wax figures representing noted characters of that day, and had about completed a model of the then popular comic actor, Aleck Drake which it was understood was to be an exact representation of the actor in complexion, stature, and even to the nice details of costume, as he appeared upon the stage while singing the comic song entitled "Love and Sausages."

There were some empirical critics, especially one dilettanti, whose approval of a work of art had come to be regarded as a necessity to a painter or sculptor, if the latter hoped for success in that community. Powers resolved to break away from these critics, or to weaken their influence with the public, Aleck Drake being his confident and confederate in the plan.

The embryo sculptor notified a few of the patrons of art of Cincinnati—Nicholas Longworth, Jacob Burnet, Peyton Symmes, the dilettanti included, *et al.*, to meet in the museum studio on a given day, when he would have prepared for their inspection the proposed exact wax counterfeit of the noted actor. The invited persons appeared. The room was dark; the wax model was screened by a calico curtain. All being in readiness, to each person was given a lighted tallow dip or candle (there was no gaslight there in those days), and requested to examine the statue, and pass their opinions.

The curtain was removed. With the lighted candle in hand the art critics passed around and about the figure, giving interjectional observations from time to time. One thought the figure did not naturally stand upon its left leg, the right pedel appendage being too far in advance; another thought it was not a very striking resemblance to a drake's nose, it was too short; another discovered that the ears sat too low down on the head; and still another took exception to the costume, it hung too loose upon the body, and so on, for quantity. Nicholas Longworth, who had been quietly taking observations, and listening all the while here broke in with: "Well, Powers, whether the objections of these men be well taken or not, I must say I never saw such eyes as those in an inanimate form in my life," and reaching his candle close to the model's face, he exclaimed: "Look at those eyes, they fairly twinkle, and seem filled with tears."

Whereat there was a stir—the wax model stepped down from his pedestal, greeting the astonished critics as he moved forward with: "Well, these are real tears, and I guess you'd have shed them, too, had you been compelled, as I have, to look so long intently at that knot-hole in the door. Gentlemen, come to the theater to-night, and hear me sing "Love and Sausages."

It was this same Nicholas Longworth, now deceased—rest his good soul!—who, at his own expense, sent Powers to Italy, and there maintained him until that sculptor's genius was recognized by all the world of art.

A victim of what passes for justice in the minor courts of Great Britain was John Fenn, a farm laborer, summoned by his employer for leaving his work for an hour and a half, to the damage of the employer aforesaid to the amount of five shillings. Fenn admitted the fact, but showed in excuse that while at work he heard cries of distress from a cottage hard by, and, going thither, found a furious madman who had overpowered his keeper, and would have soon dispatched him. With Fenn's aid the lunatic was mastered and restrained until more help could be obtained. The magistrate, in giving judgment, said that Fenn had doubtless saved the man's life, and his act was both brave and humane, but he should have asked leave of his employer before doing even a good deed, in time belonging to the latter. It was urged in John's behalf that, if he had waited to ask leave, the good deed would have been left undone, for it would then have been too late to save the man's life, but this excuse did not avail, and he was fined five shillings.

It was out west, in one of those loc courts where a friendly, talkative way marks the intercourse between judges, jurists, counsel, and clients. A man of the law, after developing considerable eloquence and perspiration in behalf of a prisoner, perorated by saying: "Gentlemen, after what I have stated to you, is this man guilty? Can he be guilty? Is he guilty?" Greatly to his disgust, the foreman of the jury, after a copious exhortation, replied: You just wait a little, old hoss, and we'll tell you." As the poker player would say: "Foreman had the age, and counsellor passed out."

THE BANK OF SPAIN.

A Curious Kind of Bank—How Its Notes are Redeemed.

Correspondence London Times, Aug. 18.

There are only two institutions that may be said to be highly flourishing south of the Pyrenees, and these are the bull-fight and the Bank of Spain. The latter enjoys the patronage of the government, which appoints its governor, leaving the election of the directors to the body of the shareholders. While the Spanish 3 per cents. are at 15, and pay for the present only 1 per cent. interest, the shares of the Bank of Spain, originally issued at 100, are now quoted at 290, and yield an interest of 25 per cent. The central establishment of the bank is, of course at Madrid, but it has branches or succursales in all the provincial cities, and to a great extent monopolizes the banking business of the peninsula. It issues notes of different value, from 50 to 1,000 pesetas or francs and upwards to an amount four times representing the bullion which is supposed to constitute its metallic reserve. These notes have a forced currency; they are paid in cash to all government officials and pensioners, the bank discharging all the money transactions of the state, both as paymaster and collector. All these duties, however, lie lightly on the bank, which in all its operations consults its own interest and convenience, with utter disregard to the claims of the public. Spanish bank-notes, in the hand either of a Spanish subject or of a foreign traveler, are to all practical purposes little better than as many dry leaves. A note issued at Madrid is not payable at any of the provincial branches, not even in payment of taxes due to the state—the provincial agent declaring that his business is to transmit nothing but gold and silver to the treasury. In Madrid itself, up to the year 1874, the bank professed to "cash its own notes in gold and silver;" but in that year the wording of notes was altered—the bank only "promised to pay," without saying in what coin—so that a man laying down a 100-franc note on the table of the bank receives now in exchange 50-franc notes. The rule for cash payments was at all times and is limited to 100-franc notes; and, as the bank is beset by customers from morning to evening, and there is only one clerk at one window, and he has a right to pay in four-real and two-real (one franc and half a franc) pieces, the paying-work is distressingly slow. The customers are kept cooling their heels in a long queue, and, without the most heroic perseverance and a great exertion of elbows, a man has a chance of leaving the bank as empty as he came. The consequence is that, as a rule, in Madrid, and absolutely in all other places, a man can turn his notes to no purpose except by paying a percentage at an exchange office.

In great commercial places like Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, and Madrid itself, Bank of England or Bank of France notes are accepted eagerly by all private bankers, and even by first-class hotel-keepers. It is only Spanish bank-notes that inspire no confidence, and are looked upon as wholly unmarketable. In provincial towns, as at Segovia, or even at the royal seat at La Granja, a traveler, can only pay his way in gold and silver; and, if he is away from home for any length of time, he must carry with him a huge weight of metal, which would expose him to considerable danger of highway robbery had not the Civil guards, or gendarmes, a sufficient corps, to a great extent rid the country of the brigandage which was once its greatest scourge.

The Bank of Spain employs 87 per cent. of its capital in its transactions with the government. Only the remaining 13 per cent. is supposed to be at the disposal of its other customers—that is, of the public, at whose expense the bank itself lives and thrives. But, in sober fact, while the government obtains loans from the bank to any amount at 6 per cent. interest, private persons apply in vain for an advance of cash on any terms, and even on the best security, unless they possess strong influence with some of the directors, or with influential men connected with the government. Thus, for any real benefit accruing to trade and industry, the Bank of Spain may as well be said to have no existence. The Bank of Spain is, in fact, nothing but a great government jobbing concern. It keeps the government afloat in its dire emergency, by levying a percentage on the public revenue and expenditure; and employs the money thus obtained either for the exclusive benefit of its own shareholders or for that of the government, which allows it to break or evade the rules laid down in its charter with utter impunity.

It is difficult to understand how the Spanish people can put up with such a state of things. The complaint of the public about this shameful abuse of the public trust is, indeed, loud and incessant. But the press seems not to have one word to say on the subject. "The Spanish press is too poor to aspire to independence. There are matters on which it is easily made worth its while to hold its tongue, and on which any utterance might be attended with disastrous consequences. Attempts are made now and then to denounce abuses, but these are followed by warnings which are seldom disregarded. Freedom of the press in Spain is an egregious delusion. A Journal is suspended or suppressed by the authorities at the home office at their own discretion, without a chance of appeal or redress. And are not these authorities bound to screen from attacks all their colleagues, and especially the minister of finance and his obliging servants, the governor and directors of the bank? Yet, that the Bank of Spain is one of the very worst "things of Spain," is a thing that admits of no dispute. A journey of a few months in the peninsula will give practical evidence of the fact to the most indulgent and least cautious stranger

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Dr. QUINN, ILL., Jan. 21, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—Your "Vegetine" has been doing wonders for me. Have been having the *Chills* and *Fever*, contracted in the swamps of the South, nothing giving me relief until I began the use of your Vegetine, it giving me immediate relief, toning my system, purifying my blood, giving strength; whereas all other medicines weakened me, and filled my system with poison; and I am satisfied that if families that live in theague districts of the South and West would take Vegetine two or three times a week, they would not be troubled with the "Chills" or the malignant *Fever* that prevail at certain times of the year, save doctors' bills and live to a good old age. Respectfully yours, J. E. MITCHELL, Agent Henderson's Looms, St. Louis, Mo.

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CARRO, ILL., Jan. 23, 1878.

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THE DEATH-TRAP.

BY AN "OLD SALT."

Mr. Warren, the mate of whaler Roberts, was loved and respected by every man in the vessel, with the exception of Harry Thompson—a tall, dark-browed youth, of an evil, quarrelsome disposition. Thompson had taken a dislike to the mate from the moment he discovered the latter was a man calculated to win the esteem of his crew. He (Thompson) had hoped to excite the men to mutiny; but when he perceived how kindly they were treated by the first officer, he knew to accomplish his purpose he must first remove Warren from his path. Night and day, therefore, he watched for an opportunity to take the life of the mate—to strike the murderous blow in such a way as to avoid detection.

Days, weeks and months glided on; the ship rounded the stormy Cape Horn, bowing along toward the sperm-whale cruising ground off the Gallapagos, and still the dark-browed villain waited for a chance to accomplish his hellish work.

One evening, just after sundown, while the hands were eating their supper, the well-known cry of "There she blows!" came down from the masthead, causing every man to spring to his feet. Whales were discovered about a league off the lee bow; and the captain, having ordered the main-yard hauled back, darted aloft with his glass slung over his shoulder. Soon after he was ordering his mates to lower their boats.

With a glad shout the men sprung to the davits, the ropes slid through the tackle-blocks, and the boats, dropping into the water, were soon manned.

"Give way, lads!" cried the mate, seizing his steering oar. "Give way with a will!"

"Ay, ay," responded the crew, and the voice of Thompson, who pulled the bow oar, was the loudest.

A strange light shone in his evil eyes; his teeth were compressed, he seemed to think the moment for which he had waited so long was at hand.

The four boats glided swiftly over the long, heavy swells so common in the Pacific, the mate taking the lead, and in a short time the spouting of a whale was heard a few fathoms ahead.

"Your paddles men—your paddles!" cried the first officer through his clenched teeth. "Stand up, Hal!"

Hal was the boatsteerer or harpooner. He sprang lightly to his feet, his iron ready in his hand. But just as the mate was on the point of giving the familiar order, "Give it to him!" the monster of the deep turned flukes and disappeared.

Warren fairly turned pale with disappointment.

"There, we've lost him!" he cried.

"I think you're mistaken sir," said the harpooner. "Yonder," pointing to the mast, "is the top of the moon's disc just rising above the sea. We'll have light enough, I reckon, to see that humpbacked chap when he comes up again."

"Ay, ay, you are right, Hal," answered the mate, rubbing his hands. "I never before whaled it by moonlight; but we'll have a chance to do so now, for I'll keep on that fellow's track until we get a chance to plant an iron in his hump, if it takes me all night. This is our first lowering since we sailed, and blow me if I don't mean that it shall be a lucky one. Pull ahead!"

The crew obeyed, and in the course of half an hour the spout of the whale was seen rising like a jet of liquid silver about a quarter of a mile ahead of the boat. The moon had by this time risen high above the horizon, sprinkling water-stars all over the surface of the sea.

"Pull ahead—stretch yourselves, my ads!" cried the mate. "We'll soon have an iron in that chap ahead."

The men pulled with a will, and in a short time the boat was within six fathoms of the monster.

"Stand up, Hal!"

And the boatsteerer sprang to his feet.

"Give it to him!"

The harpoon clove the air with a rushing sound, and was buried to the socket in the hump. Then came the order to "stern," and as the whale sounded, the mate and boatsteerer changed places.

The boat was now rushing through the water with the speed of lightning, the spray foaming and boiling around her bow, and her gunwales forward almost on a level with the water.

With a triumphant flash lighting his snake-like eyes, Thompson stooped sideways from his thwart to unlatch one of the lances secured to the side of the boat.

"Quick! Quick, my man! Hurry up with that lance!" exclaimed the mate stretching out his hand to receive the weapon.

"Ay, ay, sir," answered Thompson, in a hoarse voice; and suddenly rising up, with the deadly steel in his hand, he contrived to stumble in such a manner as would, he hoped, cause the blade of his weapon to pierce the bosom of the mate.

The latter, however, avoided the stroke by stepping nimbly to one side, when with pretended anxiety, Thompson quickly rose, declaring that he never could have forgiven his awkwardness if the mate had suffered from it.

"Don't mention it," exclaimed Warren. "Accidents will happen sometimes. You were not to blame for stumbling," and he took the lance from the other's hand.

Foiled in this attempt upon the life of the man he hated, Thompson quickly resolved to make another. The slackening of the line soon afforded him the opportunity he craved. While the men were hauling upon the rope, he contrived, unobserved, to twist into several knots the part which was nearest the mate, just as the whale came looming up from the ocean within darting distance of the boat.

"Now, then," Thompson mentally exclaimed, "the moment the whale sounds one of the knots I have prepared will be-

come entangled about the mate's legs, or his neck, and drag him overboard. There goes the lance!" he continued, aloud, as Warren hurled the weapon, with unerring aim, into the monster's body.

Up went the flukes of the whale, and the next moment he disappeared a second time beneath the green chambers of the sea.

Then, as the line ran whipping through the chocks of the boat, the knots which had been arranged by Thompson to ensnare the life of the mate flew upward like wreathing serpents, forming a "bight," which, glancing past the first officer as he dodged to avoid it, caught tightly around the neck of the villain who had prepared the infernal trap, and dragged him overboard with the velocity of a cannon ball. The mate instantly severed the line with a blow of his hatchet, but Thompson was never seen again by the crew of the Roberts.

A few days afterwards the whale was recaptured, killed, and towed to the ship.

The Good Boy at the Picnic.

The good boy comes home from the picnic clean discouraged and badly mashed. Indeed, he is oftener brought home dead. The bad boy has a whooping old time from the very outset, and returns home chuck-full of figs and candy, and enthusiastic to go again. When the good boy's dad has made up his mind to take the family to a picnic on some shady island or distant shore, the boy doesn't jump up and declare that he won't wear white pants; or that he is bound to go barefooted, or that he must have half a dollar in cash and a revolver. On the contrary, the good boy's chin is at rest; he is in his mother's hands, and he trusts her with all arrangements regarding his sacred person and property. Before leaving home the good boy is thus solemnly addressed by his devoted mother, and the "address" is accepted, adopted, and filed by his respected father, who was a boy once himself:

"Now, then, young man, we are going to a Sunday School picnic, and I want to say a few words to you. If you lose your hat on the cars I'll box your ears till they ring! If you don't stay right with me and your father, I'll lick you before all the folks! If you sit on the grass and stain those pants you know what you will get! If you dare go in a boat, go in the water, shoot a pistol, climb a tree, wrestle a boy, or tease your father for money to buy candy or lemonade, I'll take your hide off and hang it on the fence the very minute we get home!"

That's the music the good boy has to face when he starts to a picnic, and if he doesn't start out with smiling face and buoyant step he may get his ears cuffed before he reaches the depot. If any one has to stand up in the cars it is the good boy. If there are any cinders flying they settle on the good boy's white pants and hat, and lodge in his eyes. If any one falls flat on the platform or into the mud at the getting-off place it is the good boy, while the bad boy, who has come all the way on the top of the car, having dead loads of fun, meets with not the slightest accident as he descends. On the contrary, he is almost certain to find a basket of luncheon which no one claims, and he runs his chances of picking up gold-headed canes, bottles of ginger-ale, pocket-books and watches on his way over to the grove.

The good boy's father, on reaching the grove, buys himself a glass of lemonade to get the dust out of his throat, and follows it with a dish of ice cream to cool his system. The good boy himself isn't supposed to have any dust in his throat, or any system to cool off. If he is very thirsty he can drink water—provided his mother doesn't catch him at it.

The bad boy skins up a tree, hangs by his heels, finds a bird's nest, eats slippery elm and June berries, and the good boy must sit on a cracker box and watch the family umbrella. The good boy's mother braces up with a draught of currant wine, and his father takes some ginger ale to prevent sunstroke, and then retires to a shady spot to smoke a cigar. If the good boy feels like "quandering the old-fashioned penny he has had in his 'bank' for the last seven years, one look from his mother freezes him to that cracker-box so fast that a pony couldn't draw him off.

The bad boy has at least fifty cents to spend as he pleases. He rows a boat; he goes in swimming; he throws stones; he swings on a wild grape vine; he climbs hills and rocks, and slides down banks, and although some deacon with a face as solemn as a garret window in a desert-tannery predicts that he will be killed or drowned, he is the liveliest one of the lot when the party makes ready for the homeward trip.

Instances have been known where a good boy evaded his mother's eye and bought a pop corn ball, but it always choked him. If he dared to climb a tree he fell and broke his arm. If he got hold of lemonade or peanuts he was made dreadfully sick. If he went near the water he was drowned. A good boy's parents should and do take a heap of comfort at a picnic. The good boy himself might as well take a seat in a graveyard and try to be happy with a broken penny whistle. Up to the time of taking the cars for home he may have behaved himself in such a manner as to win a word or two of praise from his mother, but he is sure to jam his hat, break a suspender, lose his handkerchief, or do something on the way home to induce the old lady to remark as she reaches home and removes her bonnet:

"Now, young man, you step out here! Things have come to a pretty pass if we can't take you anywhere with us without your cutting up so as to disgrace us forever! Stop that blubbering, sir, and let me say that the louder you holler the harder I shall lick!"

ENGLISH GRAIN.

The Mark Lane *Express* of September 30, says the condition of new grain has not improved to any appreciable extent. Threshing has made little progress, as most grain already secured is in an unfit state, and some weeks must elapse before offerings of new wheat will show any material increase. It is pretty generally admitted that the wheat crop, the present year, will be about 30 per cent. below the average. Home requirements between now and next harvest may be expected to absorb 16 or 17 million quarters of foreign produce. Neither mangies nor swedes can be an average crop, and the harvest crop generally presents a wretched appearance. Potatoes in many localities are not worth the expense of lifting. The oat fields in Scotland are still green and night frosts have prevented the barley from filling out. From the south of Ireland rather favorable reports have been received as to the oat crop, which appears to have suffered less than any other cereal. Both in the United Kingdom and on the continent, the supplies of home grown wheat at country markets have again been exceedingly light, last week's deliveries at one hundred and fifteen principal towns showing a decrease of 47,000 quarters as compared with a corresponding week last year. The average price was four pence a quarter less than the preceding week, which is of much significance as regards the defective quality of the offerings when the strong upward turn in prices is taken into consideration. The samples shown at Mark Lane were likewise few and inferior, but with the reserves of last year's crop at the lowest ebb, sales have been made readily at an advance of two shillings a quarter on the week, while wheat realizing from 50 to 62 shillings and red from 45 to 49 per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderated, last Friday's return showing only 36,720 quarters, and the week's trade has been marked by an excitement which was not altogether expected. The most sanguine operators could scarcely have foreseen the extent and suddenness of the upward movement. Such activity has not been seen at Mark Lane since 1877. All descriptions of foreign wheat improved full two shillings per quarter, making a total advance of about seven shillings from the recent lowest point. The cause of the rise has been the pressure for some weeks past, but the effect has been delayed till recently, as the millers held back as long as there was any possibility of the home crop turning out more favorable than had been predicted. Such a possibility no longer exists and the fact forced itself upon the minds of buyers with the results recorded as above. The amount of business has been exceptionally heavy, and the slight reaction which took place during the middle of the week has been more than recovered. Nearly all descriptions of cereal produce showed an upward movement, maize to the extent of four shillings per quarter; barley and oats, six pence, and beans and peas one shilling. During the early part of the week trade for wheat off coast ruled very strong, and the advance was considerable. On Thursday a reaction ensued, which was brief, as trade recovered, and closed firm at the end of the week at the highest price yet touched, say from two to three shillings per quarter advance on the week. Maize participated in the improvement, prices rising six pence per quarter. There has been a very large business done to forward wheat, principally California and red winter American, for both of which quotations indicate an advance of fully three shillings per quarter. Maize and barley also in good request at six pence above. Sales of English wheat last week, 14,186 quarters, 46 shillings 5 pence, against 79,791 at 41 shillings 5 pence same time last year. Imports into United Kingdoms, ending Sept. 20, 1,692,731 hundred weight wheat 208,712 hundred weight flour.

ABUSE OF EMIGRANTS.

The Washington *Sentinel* publishes a somewhat extraordinary article on the treatment of immigrants who come to this country as steerage passengers. The editor has procured a bill of fare provided for the prisoners in the Washington jail and in the Sing Sing prison, and compares the list of articles furnished convicts with those furnished steerage passengers. The comparison seems to show that prison convicts are better fed than immigrants who come by steerage on some of the lines. The *Sentinel* estimates that the cost of feeding steerage passengers, according to some of the bills which have been obtained, is not more than 15 cts. per day per passenger, or an average of \$1.18 for the passage. The attention of the secretary of the treasury has been called to violations of United States laws by different ships bringing immigrants to this country, and it is probable the secretary of the treasury will ask additional legislation for their protection, as the present navigation laws are inadequate.

Dr. L. is cautiously treating a sick man concerning the nature of whose disease he is quite in the dark. "Well," he says to the nurse, on making his usual morning visit, "how do we find ourselves to-day? Did he sleep well? Did the medicine act?"

"Yes, sir, he slept, but I left the gas burning, turned down very low." "Ah, he slept well, did he?" I thought he would. And you left the gas burning, turned down low? Very good, very good; all is going very nicely." And he takes his hat. What doctor! Have you no instruction—no prescription—nothing? The doctor (sagely, and after mature deliberation)—"Yes keep the gas burning—turned down very low."

"Edward, what do I hear—that you have disobeyed your grandmother, who told you just now not to jump down these steps?" "Grandma didn't tell us not to, papa; she only came to the door and said: 'I wouldn't jump down those steps, boys.' And I shouldn't think she would—an old lady like her!"

THE heroic savage of the novelists is anything but a myth. The cable says that when the Zulu king, Cetewayo, was captured, "he presented a dignified demeanor and asked to be shot."

D. I. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 82 Main Street, Bismarck, Dakota.

—DEALERS IN—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Bird Cages, Granite, Iron and Pressed Tinware, Lamps, Cordage, Wood-

en-ware, Etc., Etc.

Finest assortment of

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears and Scissors, in the City.

A new and complete stock of

Cook and Parlor Stoves

just received.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

DEERE & CO.'S PLOWS, AND BUCKEYE MOWERS.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work done on the shortest notice, and by the best of workmen.

M. P. SLATTERY,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Crockery, Flour,

AND FEED,

Corner 3d and Meigs Sts.,

BISMARCK, D.T.

The Pacific Sample Room,

COR. MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

(Eisenberg's Old Stand.)

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

Only the CHOICEST LIQUORS and CIGARS Sold.

The place has been fitted up and abounds with

NUMEROUS AMUSEMENTS,

Thus making it the most popular resort in the City.

my31v7n1

ELDER & CO., Prop'r.

J. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FULL LINE OF GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

GENTS' CUSTOM MADE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

GEORGE PEOPLES,

Having Purchased the Entire Business of R. C. SEIP & CO. I Shall Put in

NEW CAPITAL, NEW STOCK

IN EVERY LINE, AND BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN HARDWARE STORES AT LOWER PRICES THAN HERETOFORE.

COOK STOVES,

Enough to Supply the whole Region Bought and Shipped at Low Rates.

Tinware, Steamboat Supplies, Kitchen Ware, &c.

Large Stock of Pocket Knives, Shears and scissors.

Corner main and Third St., Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN DAHL, MERCHANT TAILOR

Third Street,

(Next door back of Merchants Hotel.)

Bismarck, D. T.

Have just received a new stock of

English and French Cassimeres and Worsteds

which will be made up in the latest and noblest styles. A good fit guaranteed. Give me a call and see for yourself. Clothing cleaned and repaired on short notice. 17m6

O. H. BEAL,

DEALER IN



Fire Arms, Ammunition,

Fishing Tackle, &c.

Sharps and Winchester Rifles a Specialty.

Particular attention given to Repairing.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

MAIN STREET, BISMARCK, D. T.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 WEEKLY: One Year, \$2.50
 Six Months, \$1.50
 Three Months, .75

ADVERTISING RATES:
 Transient.—Display, One inch, one time, \$1;
 subsequent insertions, 50 cents; additional lines,
 nonpareil, at same rate.
 Legal Notices.—Seventy-five cents per folio for
 first insertion and fifty cents per folio for each
 subsequent insertion.
 Contract Rates.—One inch, three months, \$5;
 2 1/2 inches, three months, \$10; 5 inches, \$15; 10
 inches, \$25; 20 inches, \$50.
 Professional cards, four lines or less, per an-
 num, \$10; additional lines, \$2.50.
 Local business notices, 10 cents per line each
 insertion.
 Original poetry, \$1 per line.
 All bills for Advertising will be collected
 monthly.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge
 No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on
 the first and third Mondays of each month at 7
 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially in-
 vited.
 JOSEPH HARRIS, W. M.
 EMERSON CORRY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12
 I. O. O. F. are held in Raymond Hall every Tues-
 day. Brothers in good standing are cordially in-
 vited.
 W. A. BENTLEY, N. G.
 S. T. SIMONSON, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Miller, R.
 D. rector. Services at the brick school house
 every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday
 school after morning service. All are cordially
 invited to attend.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services every Sun-
 day at the City Hall, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
 Sunday School immediately after the morning
 services. Prayer meeting every Thursday even-
 ing at 7:30 p. m.
 GEO. W. BARNETT, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Thayer
 and Second Sts., Rev. W. C. Stevens, Pastor.
 Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday
 school at the close of the morning service. Prayer
 meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
 On the Northern Pacific mail arrives daily. Sun-
 days excepted, at 7:15 p. m. Leave daily, except
 Sunday at 7:15 a. m.
 Leaves for Fort Snelling, Berthold and Bur-
 ford every Sunday immediately after the morning
 services, arriving every Monday Wednesday and
 Friday at 3:30 p. m.
 Leave for Fort Yates and Sully and all down
 river posts daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m.; ar-
 riving at Bismarck daily except Sunday at 8 p. m.
 Leave for Fort Keogh and Miles City and all
 points in Northern and Western Montana daily,
 except Sunday, at 8 a. m.; and arriving at Bis-
 marck daily except Sunday at 4 p. m.
 Leave for Deadwood and other points in the
 Black Hills daily at 8 p. m.
 Registered Mail for all Points Close at 5 P. M.
 Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. On Sun days
 from 7 to 9 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

BISMARCK, FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1879

If the management of Indian affairs
 was turned over to the war department
 there would be less trifling and conse-
 quently fewer massacres.

It is rumored that Geo. W. Sweet is
 about to start a paper in Mandan, or as-
 sume editorial charge of the *Criterion*, in
 which event the fiery steed will be un-
 bridled.

CANNOT the Democrats of Bismarck
 meet in some shape or other so that Den-
 nis Hannafin can perform the functions
 of chairman? What has become of the
 Central Committee?

In reply to a question as to what had
 become of last fall's professional kickers,
 Dennis Hannafin stated that they had
 swallowed their own feet and it was no
 longer pleasant to kick.

It is not yet known what game Ed-
 wards, recently of the *Fargo Republican*,
 is intending to play. As he holds a bow-
 er and plenty of trumps, it is not at all
 unlikely that he will found a Spencer
 organ in Fargo.

In looking over THE TRIBUNE'S Dako-
 ta exchanges, a great improvement in
 style, ability and general get up is appar-
 ent, with perhaps one exception. The
Argonaut, alias the Yankton Press, & Di-
 kotian, being published at the Territo-
 rial Capitol, should be a model representa-
 tive paper, but it falls far short of it.

The Ohio and Iowa elections have gone
 just as might have been expected, only
 more so. The Democrats are demoralized
 and the Republicans have opened their
 eyes to the danger which the elections of
 1878 threatened. Thoroughly disgusted
 with the Southern brigadiers, many Dem-
 ocrats have cut loose and joined the Re-
 publican ranks. Soft money fanatics
 have sickened the people and they are
 determined to settle the matter at the
 polls once and for ever. The elections are
 a grand Republican victory. A triumph
 of right over wrong. The boom is sweep-
 ing from coast to coast. Every move
 strengthens the Republican party. The
 October elections are but a forecast of the
 sweeping victories of 1880.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of a letter
 from the N. P. laborers on the extension
 under Walker, Bellows & Co., contrac-
 tors, setting forth the various grievances
 that the laboring men on that side of the
 river are being subjected to. It is im-
 possible to decipher head or tail to the
 letter, more than that Walker, Bellows &
 Co. are not treating their men right. As
 THE TRIBUNE knows nothing about the
 nature of the time checks referred to, or for
 what purpose they were intended, it has

no opinions to offer. However, if any
 form of guarantee, promises to pay, etc.,
 has been issued to the men, upon which
 they cannot realize the wages for which
 they were hired, it is a swindle and should
 not be tolerated. The laboring man is
 entitled to every cent that he earns, and
 true American justice will give him these
 rights.

THE Mandan *Criterion* states that the
 elevators of that prosperous city are groaning
 under the weight of their loads. Fifteen cents
 worth of Mandan tanglefoot is all that is needed
 to elevate the average Mandanite to that extent
 that he really believes they have elevators over
 there.

THE *Inter-State* accuses the Sioux Falls
Independent man of kissing the hired girl, and
 it is stated that the girl has sued for employment
 elsewhere. Perhaps the *Independent* man is
 not as high up in the art as the editor of the
Inter-State.

THE combined weight of six potatoes
 and one beet left at this office by Robert Welch,
 was 23 pounds and six ounces. Who comes next?
 —*Vermillion Republican*.

Isn't there any one who can beat this in Bur-
 leigh County? Come to the front.

COL. LOUNSBERRY, editor of THE BIS-
 MARCK TRIBUNE, arrived at Marshall Tuesday to
 attend the reunion of the 20th Michigan Infan-
 try, of which he was Colonel. He was formerly
 a resident of Marshall.—*Union (Mich.) Recorder*.

HARTLEY, of the Brainerd *Tribune*, says
 he has gone to St. Paul, courting. This will be
 cheering information to the two Sheridan House
 girls who left for Brainerd Monday.

PAYING gold mines are being discover-
 ed in Georgia and Tennessee. Who knows but
 that the South may yet become prosperous, and
 the negroes turn to miners.

M. C. Russell has severed his connec-
 tion with the Lake City (Winn.) *Leader*. He does
 not state his future fields of labor.

The publisher of the Springfield *Times*
 may be Poore but he has plenty of name.—L. D.
 F. Poore.

It has been proven that the only way
 to Uchise an Indian is to kill him.

It was Payne-ful to wait and Merritt is
 deserving of success.

Gen. Bull to be interviewed.
 [Helena Herald.]

On Monday last the Right Reverend
 Abbot Martin, Bishop of Dakota, left
 Helena for a visit over the border to Sit-
 ting Bull's camp. The Bishop goes at
 the request and by the authority of the
 United States, to ascertain the views of
 the noted chief in answer to a request of
 the government for his return upon Ameri-
 can soil. At Fort Benton he will be
 joined by Col. Macleod and other officers
 of the Mounted Police, who will accom-
 pany the Bishop to the Sweet Grass Hills
 where the conference is to take place.

Should Sitting Bull accept the terms of
 the United States government, it is
 thought that he and his followers will re-
 turn to their reservation immediately, or
 at least within sixty days. The condi-
 tions imposed by the government, we be-
 lieve, are that Sitting Bull's band before
 returning to the United States are to be
 disarmed and to give up their horses, ex-
 cept what may be needed for agricultural
 purposes. Another condition is that they
 are to remain permanently on their reser-
 vation and never to leave it without per-
 mission of the government. Bishop Mar-
 tin expresses the opinion that Sitting
 Bull himself will not submit to these
 terms, but that the majority of his follow-
 ers will be glad to cut loose from their
 old chief and accept the new situation.

Go to Watson's, 96 Main Street, Cor.
 5th, for Furnishing goods of all kinds.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the
 Bismarck Post Office for the week ending, Fri-
 day, Oct. 17, 1879:

Allen Chas
 Agath David
 Anderson Carl Johan
 Arnold Addison J
 Ashton Frank R
 Anable Ed S
 Anderson L E 2
 Anderson L Ole
 Amsd John
 Atkinson Mrs M
 Arnett M D
 Abbott T H
 Ackley W W
 Andrews Walter
 Burrows Benjamin
 Burke Chas J
 Brogan John J
 Burdette James
 Berg Ole O
 Bissett Miss K K
 Bayless Richard
 Bussey Mrs V
 Cook Daniel P
 Cate Chas E
 Chase Frank
 Conlin Mrs Ellen
 Cooke E W
 Campbell Filander
 Collins John 2
 Collins John E
 Collins John E
 Campbell John T
 Cummings John
 Connors Lewis
 Condon John
 Cook Thomas
 Chamberlain W H
 Duncan H H
 Darby John
 Dower Wm
 Erickson Peter
 Friend Fred
 Foy Joseph
 Ganser Wm
 Gerdner Charles
 Harney Hugh
 Hall Geo A
 Hanson J W 2
 Hunt Willie
 Johnson Miss Julia
 Johnson Peter

Jones W E
 Lilien B B
 Ayres Frank S
 Knutson Fred
 Kelly John F
 Kelly Wm
 Laackey Chas J
 Linasok August
 Larson A
 Lear Henry
 Lauch Frank
 Lane Knos
 Land J P
 Leonard Wm
 Lomon Andrew
 McDonald Helen
 Minus John
 Munson Jesse
 Mulard J B
 Moran John
 Michaels Mich
 Myers Al C
 McAviney M or J
 McGrath Thos
 McMillan Wm W 2
 Nelson Neils
 Newton W W
 Olsen Hans S
 Pruden Jesse
 Perkins John
 Ragan Christopher
 Reed Jay
 Rudloff Oscar
 Steen Andrew
 Stoen J C
 Stevens James F
 Siverius Albert
 Shaw Mrs W H
 Thompson John
 Toureac Henry
 Van Nostrand N
 Wallace Chas E
 Waide D M
 Wachter Christ
 Wallig G F
 Wandach John
 Welsh Mahlon
 Wright E
 Walker Wm
 Young J H

INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED.

Thos R Jones, North Shore Lake Superior.
 George Frazer, care C. A. Broadwater, Montana

HELD FOR POSTAGE

Miss Cora Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Wm G Smith, Fort Stevenson D T
 Stock Tender, Spring Valley Ranch D T

If the above letters are not called for in Thirty
 days they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office
 at Washington. Persons calling for any of the
 above will please say "Advised Letters," and
 give date of list.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, P. M.

For the Novelties of the season go to
 DAN RICHARDS'S.

Land Notices.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
 BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 18, 1879.
 To Andrew H. Meyers, Josiah Delamater, Wm.
 Von Kuuster, Louis Larson, and whom it may
 concern.

Complaint having been made at this office of
 your failure to comply with the requirements
 of the pre-emption law, under your several filings
 on the ne 1/4 of section 20, township 129, range 60,
 you are hereby notified that at this office, on Sat-
 urday, October 18, at 10 o'clock, A. M., testimony
 taken, at which time you may appear and show
 cause, if any you have, why your respective fil-
 ings should not be cancelled.

PETER MANTON, Register.
 EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T.,
 October 3, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following
 named settler has filed notice of his intention
 to make final proof in support of his claim, and
 secure final entry thereof at the expiration of
 thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:
 Thos. H. Jones, Pre-emption D. S. No. 124 for
 the SW 1/4 of Sec. 28, Town 129 Range 78 and names
 the following as his witnesses, viz: John Jones
 and Robert Macnider, of Burleigh County, D. T.
 PETER MANTON, Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
 BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 3, 1879.

To John Quirk and whom it may concern:
 You are hereby notified that complaint has
 been filed at this office for abandonment of your
 pre-emption D. S. No. 224, dated April 5, 1879,
 and that on Monday the 3d day of November,
 next, at 10 o'clock a. m. proof will be heard and
 taken concerning said alleged abandonment. At
 which time you may be present and show cause,
 if you have, why said filing should not be
 cancelled.
 PETER MANTON, Register.
 EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
 BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 16, 1879.

To John Hannah, and whom it may concern:
 Frederick P. Gerard having this day made ap-
 plication at this office to make proof and pay-
 ment on the ne 1/4 of section 24, township 129,
 range 81, under the provisions of the pre-
 emptory act you are hereby notified that on Sat-
 urday, the 18th day of October at next, 11 o'clock
 A. M. said proof will be heard and taken and
 payment received, unless cause be shown to
 the contrary; and at which time you may appear
 and show cause, if any you have, why such proof
 and payment should not be made.

PETER MANTON, Register.
 EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
 BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 18, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this office by
 Henry K. Ward against John Brasen, for aban-
 doning his timber culture, entry, No. 19, dated
 May 1, 1879, upon the SW 1/4 of section 12, town-
 ship 129, range 81, in Burleigh County, Territory
 of Dakota, with a view to the cancellation on said
 entry, said parties are hereby summoned to ap-
 pear at this office on the 18th day of October,
 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M. to respond to said com-
 plaint, and at which time you may appear and
 show cause, if any you have, why such proof
 and payment should not be made.

PETER MANTON, Register.
 EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
 BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 10, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following
 named settler has filed notice of his intention to
 make final proof in support of his claim, and
 secure final entry thereof at the expiration of
 thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:
 Edward D. Baker, homestead entry No. 67, for
 the SW 1/4 of Sec. 30 Tp 129 R 78, and names the
 following as his witnesses, viz: Wm. B. Shaw
 and John A. McLean, of Burleigh County, D. T.
 PETER MANTON, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
 BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 10, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following
 named settler has filed notice of his intention to
 make final proof in support of his claim, and
 secure final entry thereof at the expiration of
 thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:
 Edward D. Baker, homestead entry No. 67, for
 the SW 1/4 of Sec. 30 Tp 129 R 78, and names the
 following as his witnesses, viz: Wm. B. Shaw
 and John A. McLean, of Burleigh County, D. T.
 PETER MANTON, Register.

Proposals for Court-house and Jail.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed propo-
 sals for building a court-house and jail in
 accordance with the plans, specifications, and
 details now on file in the office of the County
 Clerk of Burleigh County, at Bismarck, D. T.,
 will be received until January 1, 1880 at 8 a. m.
 Bids will be opened and passed upon by the
 Board at their regular meeting, the first Monday
 in January, 1880. Each bid must be accompa-
 nied by a bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned
 that the bidder will enter into a contract, with
 specifications in accordance with the plans, spe-
 cifications and details, in case his bid is ac-
 cepted. Not more than ten days after the pay-
 ment of the construction of said building can be
 made. The contract shall be executed and the
 building completed to the satisfaction and ac-
 ceptance of the Board.

The building must be completed by Septem-
 ber 1, 1880.

The building will be of brick.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve
 the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commission-
 ers.

J. H. RICHARDS, Clerk.
 Bismarck, D. T., Aug. 21, 1879. 14-3 mo.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of James
 McGarry Deceased.

Notice is hereby given according to law to al-
 l persons having claims against the late James McGarry
 late of Burleigh, D. T., steamboat
 man deceased, that they are required to exhibit
 the same with the vouchers therefor to the suc-
 cessors, the administrators of the estate of said
 deceased, at his office and place of business in
 the City of Bismarck, D. T., on or before March
 15th, 1880, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN C. BARR,
 Administrator.

Dated Bismarck, D. T., the 11th day of Sept., 1879.
 16-21

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
 County of Burleigh.

In District Court, 3d Judi-
 cial District.

John P. Hoagland vs
 Andy Gray

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting:
 To the above named defendant, who is hereby
 summoned and required to answer the com-
 plaint in this action which was filed on the 22d day
 of August, 1879, in the office of the clerk of
 the District Court, in and for the County of Bur-
 leigh, Territory of Dakota, and to serve a copy of
 your answer on the subscriber at his office in
 the City of Bismarck, D. T., on or before the 15th
 day of September, 1879, after the service of
 this summons upon you exclusive of each day of
 service. If you fail to answer the complaint
 within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the
 court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

JOHN E. CARLAND,
 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Dated Bismarck, Aug. 22, 1879.
 16-22

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
 County of Burleigh.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Hel-
 bringer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that M. J. Edgerly has
 filed with the Judge of this court, a petition,
 praying for letters of administration of the estate
 of Frederick Helbringer, deceased, and that Mon-
 day the 30th day of November, 1879, at 11 a. m.,
 of Court, to wit: of the November term, 1879, in
 this office in the City of Bismarck, County of Bur-
 leigh, has been set apart for hearing said petition,
 when and where any person interested may ap-
 pear and show cause why the said petition should
 not be granted.

Dated October 1, 1879.

EMERSON N. CORRY,
 Probate Judge.

Special Notice.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
 BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 15, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the duplicate Tax
 List of the City of Bismarck, Dakota Territory,
 City Council of said City, and that all persons
 are requested to attend at my office in the City of
 Bismarck, and pay their respective taxes on or
 before the first Monday in January, 1880, in or-
 der to save penalty and costs.

D. I. BAILEY,
 City Treasurer.

Flannels, Flannels, at
 DAN RICHARDS'S.

1879 FALL 1879

SIG HANAUER,

Proprietor of the well known

ST. PAUL BRANCH

CLOTHING HOUSE,

has just returned from the Eastern markets with one of the

Largest and Finest Stocks of Goods

Ever shown to the public of this Western country.

My Stock consists of

Fine Dress Suits,

Fine Walking Suits,

Fine Working Men's Suits,

Fine Business Suits.

YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

In an Endless Variety, especially for children from 3 to 6 years.

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C. S. Weaver & Co.,

SOUTH THIRD STREET, BISMARCK, DAKOTA. (MILLS AT DULUTH, MINN.)

WHOLESALE BUILDING MATERIAL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

COMMON LUMBER,
CLEAR LUMBER,
FENCING,
STOCK BOARDS,
SIDING,
FLOORING,
BATTINS
SHINGLE,
LATH,
PICKETS,
DOORS,
WINDOWS

Full Line of Oak and Pine Lumber for Steamboat use

BUILDING PAPER,
MOULDING,
NAILS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

WHITE LEAD and OIL.
LIME.

MARBLE HEAD LIME. IT MAKES ONE THIRD MORE PUTTY THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN LIME IT HAS NO WASTE. SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY AT OUR WAREHOUSE IN BISMARCK, AND IN CAR LOTS ON TRACK AT DULUTH

CALCINED PLASTER,
HAIR and CEMENT.

Our Goods and Work of the Best and prices Right

PAINT.

MADE FROM STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC AND PURE LINSEED OIL. WE GUARANTEE IT TO WEAR LONGER THAN ANY PAINTERS' MIXTURE OF WHITE LEAD AND OIL; TO COVER TWENTY PER CENT MORE SURFACE WITH EQUAL BODY, BECAUSE FINER GROUND AND BETTER MIXED; NOT TO CHALK, RUB OFF, CRACK, PEEL OR BLISTER, NOR DRY DOWN OR GROW FATTY LIKE ORDINARY LEAD AND OIL PAINT; TO DO ANY AND ALL WORK ON ANY BUILDING MATERIAL THAT CAN BE DONE WITH ANY PAINTERS' MIXTURE OF WHITE LEAD AND OIL. ONE GALLON WILL COVER 200 SQUARE FEET, TWO COATS.

We supply everything wanted for building purposes. We buy for cash at the bottom of the market. Our stock is always large and well assorted. We give personal and careful attention to all orders. Furnish plans and estimates.

J. W. RAYMOND & CO., WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

BISMARCK, D. T.

W. A. HOLEMBAEK,

Druggist and Fancy Goods,

BISMARCK, D. T.

McLEAN & MACNIDER,

Wholesale

Grocers.

Sole Agents for Schlitz's Export Beer and Peasley's Ale and Porter.

Main St., - - BISMARCK, D. T.

MRS. LINN,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

26 North Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

INSURANCE!! LIFE & FIRE!

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.

THE ST. PAUL
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
REPRESENTED BY
GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.
Bismarck, D. T. March 14 '78

W. H. W. COMER,
Proprietor
TONSorial PARLORS,
Main Street, next to Merchants Bank.
Hair-Cutting and Shampooing
A Specialty. Hot and Cold Baths.

S. F. LAMBERT,
Dealer in
General Merchandise,
JAMESTOWN, D. T.
A very full line of Groceries and Dry Goods
and satisfaction as to prices and goods guaranteed.
16m3p

Free Gift! TO ALL

who suffer
with RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUS and SEX-
UAL DEBILITY, General Ill Health,
Wasting, Decay, Urinary Diseases, Spi-
ritual Diseases, Dyspepsia, Etc., Etc., to
whom will be sent my book on Medical Electric-
ity, and Electro Galvanic Belts, world renowned
for their success in saving many lives, by
curing ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.
Send Symptom and stamp for Diagnosis to DR.
G. H. FORBES, 174 W. Fourth St.,
Cincinnati, O.

A CATARRH
Will be mailed with INSUR-
ANCE POLICY complete for \$1.50.
Address DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 E.
Madison St., Chicago, Ill., who was
cured by it nine years ago. Thousands
cured since. If afraid of
being humbugged, name this pa-
per, and send ten cents to pay
printing and postage for Book of
full information, testimonials, etc.
You will never regret it.

AUSTIN LOGAN.
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
and
BAKERY.
Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. The choicest
made at the lowest prices.

W. B. WATSON, DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS,

98 MAIN STREET.

Wm. Glitschka,
Groceries, Provisions, Flour,
Candy, Fruit,
Crockery Glass Ware,
and Stoneware. Opposite Post Office. 4

Geo. OBERNE, Established 1868. H. M. HOSICK, Des Moines, Ia.

CHICAGO HIDE HOUSE.
CASH PAID FOR
Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow.
Oberne, Hosick & Co.,
BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA.
Main House 131, 133 & 135 Kinzie St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Branch Houses:
Omaha 257 & 259 Harvey St.
Lincoln, Neb., 12 South 10th St.
Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter. 17th St.
Ottumwa, Iowa, 30 Main St.
Des Moines Iowa, Walnut & Second Sts.
Junction City, Kansas, South 7th St.
Sioux City, Iowa, Pearl St.
Bismarck, Dakota. Pueblo, Colorado.

MONTANA MARKET,
Corner Second and Main Streets,
JUSTUS BRAGG & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH,
POULTRY, GAME,
Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, Fruit and
Canned Goods.
Special Attention given to the Steam-

An Ordinance.
The City Council of the City of Bismarck do
ordain:

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage and
approval of this ordinance the fire limits of Bis-
marck, D. T., shall be bounded as follows, viz:
From the centre line of Eighth Street on the
east, to Washington Avenue on the west, and
from Sweet Street on the south to the south line
of Sec. 33, on the north.
Sec. 2. That from and after the passage and
approval of this ordinance, no person shall, with-
in the limits aforesaid, stack or keep upon any
lot, street or alley, any hay or straw, whether for
the purpose of feeding stock or as a covering for
barns or sheds, provided, however, that any per-
son may keep hay or straw within the limits
mentioned in section one of this ordinance, if he
shall cause the same to be continually covered
with boards so that no portion of the same shall
be exposed.
Sec. 3. All persons who shall violate any of
this ordinance shall, on conviction before the
City Justice, be liable to a fine of not less than
five nor more than fifteen dollars, and costs of
prosecution, and may be imprisoned until such
fine and costs are paid not exceeding thirty days.
Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal
to promptly make complaint before the city jus-
tice of all persons offending against this ordi-
nance.
Sec. 5. This ordinance shall be published in
the Bismarck TRIBUNE for the period of four
weeks in succession.
Approved, October 6, 1879.
Attest: GEORGE PEOPLES, Mayor.
M. O'SHEA, City Clerk. 2J-23

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, } ss In Third Judi-
Burleigh County. } cia District
Court.

Sig Hansen, Pittf.,
vs
A. L. Ferris, Deft.
The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to A. L.
Ferris, Defendant:
You are hereby summoned and required to an-
swer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action
a copy of which is on file in the office of the clerk
of said court, and serve a copy of your answer ap-
on the subscribers at their office in the city of
Bismarck in said county, within thirty days from
the date of the service of this summons upon
you, exclusive of the day of such service.
If you fail to answer the complaint within that
time the plaintiff will take judgment against
you for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dol-
lars besides the costs and disbursements of this
action.
Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 8th day of Sep-
tember, 1879.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
I hereby certify that the complaint in the
above action was filed in my office on the 8th
day of September, 1879.
EMER N. COREY,
Clerk of District Court.

C. S. Weaver & Co.,

SOUTH THIRD STREET, BISMARCK, DAKOTA. (MILLS AT DULUTH, MINN.)

WHOLESALE BUILDING MATERIAL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

COMMON LUMBER,
CLEAR LUMBER,
FENCING,
STOCK BOARDS,
SIDING,
FLOORING,
BATTINS
SHINGLE,
LATH,
PICKETS,
DOORS,
WINDOWS

Full Line of Oak and Pine Lumber for Steamboat use

BUILDING PAPER,
MOULDING,
NAILS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

WHITE LEAD and OIL.
LIME.

MARBLE HEAD LIME. IT MAKES ONE THIRD MORE PUTTY THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN LIME. IT HAS NO WASTE. SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY AT OUR WAREHOUSE IN BISMARCK, AND IN CAR LOTS ON TRACK AT DULUTH

CALCINED PLASTER,
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Our Goods and Work of the Best and prices Right

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MADE FROM STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC AND PURE LINSEED OIL. WE GUARANTEE IT TO WEAR LONGER THAN ANY PAINTERS' MIXTURE OF WHITE LEAD AND OIL; TO COVER TWENTY PER CENT MORE SURFACE WITH EQUAL BODY, BECAUSE FINER GROUND AND BETTER MIXED; NOT TO CHALK, RUB OFF, CRACK, PEEL OR BLISTER, NOR DRY DOWN OR GROW FATTY LIKE ORDINARY LEAD AND OIL PAINT; TO DO ANY AND ALL WORK ON ANY BUILDING MATERIAL THAT CAN BE DONE WITH ANY PAINTERS' MIXTURE OF WHITE LEAD AND OIL. ONE GALLON WILL COVER 200 SQUARE FEET, TWO COATS.

We supply everything wanted for building purposes. We buy for cash at the bottom of the market. Our stock is always large and well assorted. We give personal and careful attention to all orders. Furnish plans and estimates.

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McLEAN & MACNIDER,
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Sole Agents for Schlitz's Export Beer and Peasley's Ale and Porter.
Main St., - - BISMARCK, D. T.

MRS. LINN,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.
26 North Third Street. Bismarck, D. T.

INSURANCE!!
LIFE & FIRE!

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.

THE ST. PAUL
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
REPRESENTED BY
GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.
Bismarck, D. T. March 14 '84

W. H. W. COMER.
Proprietor
TONSorial PARLORS,
Main Street, next to Merchants Bank.
Hair-Cutting and Shampooing
A Specialty. Hot and Cold Baths.

S. F. LAMBERT,
Dealer in
General Merchandise,
JAMESTOWN, D. T.
A very full line of Groceries and Dry Goods and satisfaction as to prices and goods guaranteed.
16m3p

Free Gift! TO ALL
who suffer
with **RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS,**
NEURALGIA, NERVOUS and SEX-
UAL WEAKNESS, General Ill Health,
Wasting, Decay, Urinary Diseases, Spinal Diseases, Dyspepsia, Etc., Etc., to whom will be sent my book on Medical Electricity, and Electro Galvanic Belts, world renowned for their success in saving many lives, by **Curing ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.** Send Symptoms and stamp for Diagnosis to **DR. G. W. FORBES, 174 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.**

A CATARRH
Will be mailed with **INSURE**
Address DR. C. E. SYKES, 369 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., who was cured by it nine years ago. Thousands cured since. If afraid of being humbugged, name this paper, and send ten cents to pay printing and postage for Book of full information, testimonials, etc. You will never regret it.

AUSTIN LOGAN.
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
and
BAKERY.
Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. The choicest goods at the lowest prices.

W. B. WATSON,
DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS,

98 MAIN STREET.

Wm. Glitschka,
Groceries, Provisions, Flour,
Candy, Fruit,
Crockery Cass Ware,
and Stoneware. Opposite Post Office. 4

CHICAGO HIDE HOUSE.
CASH PAID FOR
Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow:
Oberne, Hosick & Co.,
BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA.
Main House 131, 133 & 135 Kinzie St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Branch Houses:
Omaha 257 & 259 Harney St.
Lincoln, Neb., 12 South 10th St.
Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter, 17th St.
Des Moines Iowa, Walnut, & Second St.
Junction City, Kansas, South 7th St.
Sioux City, Iowa, Pearl St.
Pueblo, Colorado.
Bismarck, Dakota.

MONTANA MARKET,
Corner Second and Main Streets,
JUSTUS BRAGG & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH,
POULTRY, GAME,
Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, Fruit and
Canned Goods.
Special Attention given to the Steamboat Trade.

An Ordinance.
The City Council of the City of Bismarck do ordain:

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage and approval of this ordinance the fire limits of Bismarck, D. T. shall be bounded as follows, viz: From the centre line of Eighth Street on the east, to Washington Avenue on the west, and from Sweet Street on the south to the south line of Sec. 33, on the north.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage and approval of this ordinance, no person shall, within the limits aforesaid, stack or keep upon any lot, street or alley, any hay or straw, whether for the purpose of feeding stock or as a covering for barns or sheds, provided, however, that any person may keep hay or straw within the limits mentioned in section one of this ordinance, if he shall cause the same to be continually covered with boards so that no portion of the same shall be exposed.

Sec. 3. All persons who shall violate any of this ordinance shall, on conviction before the City Justice, be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifteen dollars and costs of prosecution, and may be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to promptly make complaint before the city justice of all persons offending against this ordinance.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall be published in the Bismarck Tribune for the period of four weeks in succession.

Approved October 6, 1879.
Attest: **GEORGE PROPLES, Mayor**
M. O'SHEA, City Clerk. 2-23

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, } In Third Judicial District Court.
Burleigh County. }

Sig Hansen, Pltff., }
vs }
A. L. Ferris, Deft. }

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to A. L. Ferris, Defendant.
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action a copy of which is on file in the office of the clerk of said court, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 8th day of September, 1879.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
I hereby certify that the complaint in the above action was filed in my office on the 8th day of September, 1879.

EREN N. COREY,
20-26 Clerk of Dist. Court for Burleigh Co.

UNDER THE GUNS.

Under the guns of the fort on the hill,
Daisies are blossoming, buttercups fill;
Up the gray ramparts the scaling vine clings
High its green ladders and fallers and clings
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the fort on the hill.
Under the guns of the fort on the hill,
Once shook the earth with the cannonade's
thrill,
Once trod these buttercups, feet that, now
still,
Lie all at rest in their trench by the mill
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the fort on the hill.
Under the guns of the fort on the hill,
Equal the rain falls on good and on ill,
Soft lies the sunshine, still the brook runs,
Still toils the husbandman—under the guns.
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the fort on the hill.
Under the guns of the fort on the hill,
Lord! in Thy mercy we wait on Thy will;
Lord, is it peace that Thy wisdom best knows,
Lord, is it peace that Thy goodness still shows,
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the fort on the hill.
Under the guns of the fort on the hill,
Bret Harte in London Society

CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Interesting Account of an Event Which Happened Sixty-Five Years Ago.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times writes from Washington, August 27: The battle of Bladensburg and the "burning of Washington," as some writers have spoken of it, took place on August 24, 1814. Sunday was therefore, the sixty-fifth anniversary of the day. There was no public celebration of the event, though in several houses in this city "the heroes of Bladensburg" (for there are some of them still living) met and fought the battle over again; but this time it was over a dinner table, the pleasantest kind of a battle, by the way. On Saturday I had a long and extremely pleasant chat with Mr. Nicholas Callan, one of the originators and leading members of the Oldest Inhabitants' association, as one of our most prominent and oldest citizens. He has had official business with every president since Jackson, and remembers James Madison very well. Mr. Callan has held the office of notary public in this city for these many years, and in that time has been brought into contact with thousands of officials, congressmen, foreign ministers, who have long since been numbered among the dead. He was not old enough to take a hand in the battle of Bladensburg, but remembers the day very well, as also the entry of the British into this city on the evening following the battle. I will attempt to reproduce the story of that day as it was told me by Mr. Callan. Starting out he said, "The authorities here had received information from various sources that the British were coming, and that they intended to burn the public buildings in this city. No one knew by which road they would come. There were no telephones, telegraph or fast mails in those days, and news was sent by carriers or by the pony express only. It was learned a day or so before the British came here that they had arrived somewhere along the coast of the Chesapeake bay; that they would come up the Patuxent to Washington. It was expected that they would cross the bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac, known then and at the present day as Benning's bridge. Preparations were made so that the bridge could be set on fire as the British were crossing it, or destroyed so that they could not get back. Commodore Barney had charge of a detail of sailors, and Major Miller a company of marines. They were stationed at the bridge and remained there until they found out that the British intended to enter the city by the Bladensburg pike. They then went to Bladensburg and played a most important part in that battle, which resulted in the defeat of our side. Our forces at that battle consisted of several thousand volunteers—cavalry and infantry. The majority of the cavalry had never been on the back of a horse before that day, and as for the infantry, the great majority of them had never fired a gun, or pistol, even, in their lives. Fire arms were not as plentiful in those days as now, and such a thing as a percussion cap or breech-loader was never even thought of. The British attacking force was a great deal smaller than ours, but was disciplined. President Madison and his cabinet witnessed the battle, having gone out there on horseback that morning. One of our regiments had no guns. The others did not get to the battle-field until it was too late for them to be of service."

"How was that?" I ventured to ask. "Well," continued Mr. Callan, "the man who was on duty in the arsenal did not know much about counting, and he had some difficulty in getting out the guns for the volunteers, many of whom did not know how to fire them after they received them; and then, again, he was a long time in getting and counting out flints for them. He counted out the flints several times before he issued them, so particular was he that he would not make a mistake. On the road out they met the others coming in on a lively retreat. "When did the British arrive in this city?" I inquired. "They got here pretty soon after our army did," said Mr. Callan, "reaching the city about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The battle was fought about noon, or a little before that hour. I remember very well their march into the city. As they were coming along a couple of squares east of the capitol some one fired at Gen. Ross, who was in command of the red coats, missing him but killing his horse. The gun was fired from the house of a gentleman named Sewall. Gen. Ross ordered that the house be burned, and in a few minutes it was in flames. No other private property was destroyed. Soon after that the British soldiers burned the capitol, and then marching to the treasury building burned

that. Then they fired the president's house, and after that marched to a place on Maryland avenue, where they camped for the night."

"The burning having been anticipated, was any preparation made for it?"

"Yes. All of the important records of the departments had been boxed up and removed to hiding-places in Virginia. They were hid so well that the British never found them. I lived then where my office is now, on Fifth street, near Fifteenth (about one hundred yards from the treasury department), and remember very well the appearance of President Madison's messengers as he passed along New York avenue bearing a message from the president, who was at Bladensburg, to Mrs. Madison, telling her to leave the city as soon as possible: the British had arrived. It was understood in advance where she should go if she received such a message. She immediately left for a place in Virginia, where she remained, as did the president and several members of his cabinet, until the British left for Baltimore eight or ten days after. You have read, no doubt, of the death of Gen. Ross near Old Point, at Baltimore, on September 12, following. As he was riding along two boys fired at and killed him from a large tree in the woods. The boys were riddled by bullets, a whole regiment returning their fire. Mrs. Madison left the White House in charge of a messenger named John Souissa, who died less than ten years ago. It was Mr. Souissa, who was a Frenchman, who cut Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington out of its frame and hid it somewhere in the woods, so that the British could not destroy it. I know this from Mr. Souissa and several others who were at the White House at the time."

"This matter was the subject of an inquiry recently, was it not?"

"Yes. Mr. Hayes sent for me a couple of months ago. I went to the White House to see him. He asked me to tell him the entire story of the saving of the Stuart portrait of Washington, which is still there and the best portrait in existence. I did so. Mr. Hayes said he had been told that the portrait had been cut out of its frame by a colored man, but I satisfied him it was saved by Mr. Souissa. The Oldest Inhabitants' association recently investigated the matter thoroughly and found beyond doubt that it was Souissa who saved the picture. Edward McManus, who was doorkeeper at the White House for nearly 30 years, told me several days ago that when the picture was reframed, just before Buchanan left the White House, he saw the jagged edges made by the knife, just as Mr. Souissa had described them to him. I satisfied Mr. Hayes on this subject. There was a colored man employed at the White House by the name of Jerry Smith. Just before Mrs. Madison left the mansion, after piling all of her clothing and such little things as she could take into her trunks she then impressed upon Jerry the importance of saving a fine poll-parrot she had. While Souissa was cutting the portrait out of its frame, Jerry took the poll-parrot down the street, looking for some one who would promise him they would take care of it to oblige Mrs. Madison. He finally put it in McGraw's restaurant, corner of Fifteenth and F streets, where it was kept until Mrs. Madison returned. Mr. W. W. Corcoran told me some time ago that Souissa rolled up the picture, and hid it in the Union hotel in Georgetown. He did not say this of his own knowledge, however, and I am sure he is mistaken. It was hid somewhere else, but I don't exactly remember where. Mr. Souissa told me often, but at this moment I forget the place."

"How were the red-coats treated while here?"

"At that time," said Mr. Callan, "the population of Washington did not exceed four or five thousand. Everybody was of course frightened. The soldiers committed no depredations except going into grog-shops and ordering what they wanted to drink, which they forgot to pay for. But that was expected. On the day following the entrance of the British Father Mathew (who was then pastor of St. Patrick's church) heard the confessions of a number of the British soldiers. He did not appear to be the least bit afraid of them, and continued his regular services the same as if everything was as quiet as usual. Father Mathew was the first native American who was ordained a priest in this country. He was ordained in Baltimore by Archbishop Carroll. Many of the British soldiers attended the services at his church, marching up from their camp, about the spot where the Botanical garden now is, in squads."

"When was the war department building burned?"

On the morning of the 25th Gen. Ross led a detachment of his soldiers up to the war department. They passed right along Pennsylvania avenue with a lot of other youngsters. I followed the other soldiers up and saw them burn the building. As Gen. Ross was returning he stopped in front of the Bank of the Metropolis (now known as the National Metropolitan bank, on Fifth street, opposite the treasury). The bank was in charge of a watchman, all of its other attaches having run away the day before, as did a great many others. A short time before the bank had loaned \$500,000 to the government, to be sent to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. They issued a bank note, on which was printed 'depository of the United States.' These notes were paid out to the soldiers of Jackson's army, and one of them had got into Gen. Ross' hands. He gave notice that he would burn the bank, ordering the watchman to leave the building, and if there was any one else inside to tell them to leave instantly. The watchman answered there was no one inside. Just at this time Capt. James Hoban, an architect came along and explained to Gen. Ross that the bank was not a 'depository of

the government' in any sense, and that it had used those words on its note because of its having issued them; and besides," said Mr. Hoban, "if you burn this bank building, general, you will destroy the property of an old Irish widow which adjoins it."

"She's a d-d poor widow if she owns all of that property," said Ross, as he rode off without carrying into effect his original intention. The bank building was thus saved. There was no attempt to save any of the furniture or other things in the public buildings burned. Mr. Armstrong, who was secretary of war, had told every one a week before the British came exactly what they would do, and no one was surprised; indeed they expected that they would burn more than they did."

"Was anyone shot by the British in this city?"

"Yes, one man; and only one, if I remember correctly, and he was a crazy man. He had gone insane in consequence of fright at their coming, and on the day they arrived he had rigged himself out in a full suit of officer's clothing, a general's uniform, I believe, with all the regalia, straps, epaulets and other traps. He marched to their camp the next morning in full uniform, and, taking a good position, he cursed them clear out of sight, and oh! how he did swear at them. They stood it some time, but the fellow getting worse and worse, some of them shot him. Ross said he was very sorry about it when he learned that the man was insane. They should have arrested but certainly did not have any right to shoot him. I saw his body as it was being taken away with his spurs on. No red-coat ever went to Georgetown, though they plundered Alexandria unmercifully after they sailed from this city on their way to Baltimore, where they were whipped at North Point on September 14. They agreed they would not fire on Alexandria if everything they asked for was given them, and then proceeded to steal all the tobacco, whisky and negroes they could carry in their ships."

FALSE AND TRUE.

The false is fairer than the true. Behold
Yon cloudy giant on the hills supine!—
The figure of a falsehood that doth shine,
Armored and helmeted, in such a gold
As in the marts was never bought or sold,
Giant and armor the exalted sign
Of shapes less glorious and tints less fine—
Of forms of truth outmatched a thousand fold!
Hail, Hoax! Thou charmer and thou cheat!
Painting for eyes that fill with happy tears,
In finite delusive pictures that repeat
Dull, earthly forms in heavenly atmospheres!
How dost thou shame the truth, till it appears
Less lovely far than that divine deceit!

FEMININITIES.

A miss is not only as good as a mile, but one lap better.

"You are my precious pearl," he said, as he drew her to his manly breast. "Oh, John," she sighed, "and you are my oyster."

The young lady whose lover wrote her that he was doing duty on the tented field, afterwards ascertained that instead of fighting Indians, he drove a team for a circus.

The one unsatisfactory thing about heaven to some women will be when they get into their angel clothes, they can't jaw the dress-maker about the fit, and say she kept all the scraps.

Nine out of ten groups of young ladies one overhears in talking on the streets or elsewhere, will be found to use the pronoun he, his or him, just about two hundred times oftener than any other words.

That was a pretty compliment paid by a member of the Chinese embassy the other night to a young lady. Gazing down at her really pretty shoes, the Oriental remarked: "I love your English large feet."

The dresses of unbleached India muslin, costing about \$1 a yard, worn by the ladies at the summer resorts, are the prettiest of the year. Several ladies there have appeared in unbleached muslin costing but six cents a yard.

A great many of our modern young ladies resemble the lilies of the field—they toil not, neither do they spin! But they spend a pile of money and lay around the house and let their mothers do the work. That's the kind of holly-hocks they are!

A young man never feels so much at a loss what to do as when he takes his girl to a picnic, a big ant crawls down her back and begins to bite her just above the belt, and she begins to scream for help.

It is said that Lucy Stone feels somewhat grieved because no one has named a trotting horse or a brand of cigars after her. It looks as if the work of twenty long years had been entirely thrown away.

A woman who will carry a 20-pound baby around all day in a broiling sun, and never utter a word of complaint will make enough noise getting an 8-pound lump of ice from the front steps into the kitchen to run a freight train 40 miles an hour.

"Sarah," asked John, who thought himself witty, "Can you tell me how to make a man gritty?" "Don't know; give it up—pray, tell me deary."

"Why, mix a little sand in his dessert, Sahara." "Miss," said a gentleman, proffering his arm and umbrella to a lady in a shower, "permit me to be your beau." "Thank you for your politeness," was the reply, and as I have plenty of fair-weather beaux I will call you my rain-beau."

BISMARCK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

MERCHANTS BANK OF BISMARCK
WALTER MANN, Pres. W. R. MERRIAM, Vice Pres.
Geo. H. WATKINS, Cashier.
Correspondents—American Exchange National Bank, New York; Merchants National Bank, St. Paul.

BANK OF BISMARCK.

J. W. RAYMOND, Pres. W. B. BELL, Cash.
A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

Geo. P. FLANNERY, J. E. WETHERBY.
(City Attorneys.)
FLANNERY & WETHERBY—Attorneys.
West Main Street.

PRESTON & WILLIAMS—(D. O. Preston, E. A. Williams.) Main Street.

DAVID STEWART—Attorney at Law. 701st

JOHN A. STOEYELL, Attorney at Law. Fourth Street.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney at Law, and County Attorney.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

B. F. SLAUGHTER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
And U. S. Examining Surgeon.

Office at Dunn's Drug Store.
Residence at Custer Hotel.

DOCTOR H. R. PORTER.

Office next to the Tribune Building.

Wm. A. BENTLEY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, Tribune block, up stairs, next door west of Post Office.

Calls left on the slate in this office promptly attended to.

A. T. BIGELOW, D. D. S.

DENTIST.
Office West End Main Street.

HOTELS.

Sheridan House,

H. H. BLY, - - Proprietor.

The largest and best Hotel in Dakota Territory.

CORNER MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS.

BISMARCK, - - D. T.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

Cor. Main and 3d St.

BISMARCK, - - D. T.

M. L. HARRIMAN, Prop.

Building new and commodious, rooms large, comfortable and tastefully furnished. First-class in every particular. Bills reasonable. 5-274

CUSTER HOTEL,

THOS. MCGOWAN, Proprietor.

Fifth Street near Main.

Bismarck, - - D. T.

This house is a large three story building, entirely new, well lighted and heated, situated only a few rods from the depot. River men, railroad men, miners and army people will find first class accommodations at reasonable rates. 5-7

Sherman House,

FARGO, D. T.

One block west of post office and U. S. Land Office. Opposite Railroad Depot.

101st

T. MARTIN, Proprietor

CAPITOL HOTEL,

L. N. GRIFFIN, Proprietor.

Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.

First-Class in Every Particular.

101st

J. C. GADY,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

Pictures, Frames, Mouldings,
Glass, Mirrors,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Furniture Repaired and Varished. Cabinet Work made to order. Third St., Bismarck, D. T.

RACEK BROS.,

HARNESSMAKERS & SADDLERS,
DEALERS IN

COLLARS, WHIPS,
LASHES, BRUSHES,
COMBS, ETC. ETC.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

STREET ATTENTION TO ORDERS BY MAIL.

FRANK J. GEIST,

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,

Main St., Opposite Sheridan House.

Repairing a Specialty.

my31v7a1

20 Chromo Cards (perfect beauties) with name, 10c. Outfit, 10c. TURNER CARD CO., Ashland, Mass.

LIVERY STABLES.

HAYES & McASKILL.

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

Orders for the City Hack left at the office on Fourth Street. 1151st

THE NEW LE BON TON

Sample Room

AND

BILLIARD HALL.

Choice Wines and Cigars always in Stock.

E. Drewes's Celebrated

Ales and Porter

Always on Draught. Opposite the Post Office, Main Street. Bismarck, D. T.

JOS. HARE, Proprietor.

BISMARCK

AND

STANDING ROCK

Stage and Express

LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours.

Leave Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck,

JNO. THOMSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.

151st

JOHN P. DUNK CASH O. DUNK

DUNK & CO.,

Pioneer Druggists,

BISMARCK, D. T.

A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines.

PAINTS, OILS

CLASS, ETC.,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Sept. 11-781st

OSTLAND'S

Livery & Feed

STABLE,

Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.

Stables and Saddle Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.

My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country. 39-3m

N. DUNKLEBERG,

General Dealer in

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors,

Mouldings Window Glass.

BUILDING MATERIAL

of all kinds.

BISMARCK, D. T.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIER,

THE LARGEST

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

In The Northwest.

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Woolens And Trimmings,

82 Jackson St.,

St. Paul, Minn.—9y1

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,

Dealers in

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors,

Sash and Mouldings.

ALSO

Contractors & Builders

Of all Classes of

Buildings, Plans, And

Specifications.

Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

JOHN YEGEN.

BISMARCK D. T.

CITY BAKERY.

Bread, Pies, Cakes, Green Fruits,

Confectionery, &c

Goods Choice and Fresh and Delivered Free to any point in the City.

LOCAL LEVIES.

Made by "Tribune" Reporters in Their Rounds About the City.

C. A. Krouse has sold his saloon to Pat Leo.

Geese are thick on the Stark farm stubble.

Commissioners proceedings to late for this issue will appear next week.

Eppinger bought a valuable Indian pony of one of the soldiers on the Eclipse.

Mandan is getting along fast. She is penitoning for a jail. She ought to have it.

The N. P. pay car made its appearance yesterday to the intense delight of those interested.

It is reported that Fred Edgar, manager of Hamilton's store at Sturgis, has skipped with \$19,000.

The has not been so much hay burned in this vicinity by prairie fires as was at first supposed.

The approach to the river on the east bank has been lowered thus expediting the N. P. transfer business.

The showers this week will have a tendency to bring a green coat over the desolate, black, charcoaled prairies.

A fine Indian pony went through by express Monday to the superintendent of the American Express Co., New York.

Teams are flocking in from every direction to join the grand army of fighters to the hills. Heavy teams are leaving daily.

Little power presses are enroute for Deadwood, which means three daily papers for that city. The Times, Pioneer and Press.

Wild geese are very plentiful up the river. Atoley's farm, four miles north of Mandan, there are thousands of them. They make good rifle shots.

Mr. D. W. Gaylord, manager of Leighton & Co.'s store at Fort Buford, was married in this city Wednesday night to Miss Nettie Wolverson, of Mankato, Minn.

The S. W. E. & T. Co. have shipped in 30,000 pounds of freight to the hills during the past ten days, and seventy-two passengers have gone by this route in the same period.

Mr. Preston Wolfe arrived last night from Bismarck and will remain in Yankton about a week. From here he goes to Fort Snary, where he will take a position, as bookkeeper for N. H. Young, the military agent at that post.—Yankton Press & Opinion.

Carpenters and laborers should not get the impression that they can get employment in the remodeling of Deadwood. There are plenty of men here and as only temporary structures are being built this fall there will be many unemployed during the winter. The present demand will soon cease.

Quarterly meeting services at the City Hall Sunday morning and evening. Presiding Elder Starkey will preach in the morning at 10:30. After the sermon the Lord's Supper will be administered. In the evening at 7:30, Rev. J. M. Bull, the new pastor, will preach. A cordial invitation to all to attend these services. Love feast in the morning at 9:30.

Private advices from J. W. Fisher, this week state that his attorney in Washington has notified him that if he will furnish a sewing machine that will do the work claimed, his patent will be granted immediately. He has ordered a machine to Washington for the satisfaction of the patent office, and expects to receive the reward of his long cherished ambition.

The Rev. J. M. Bull who assumes the pastorate of the M. E. Church of this city in place of G. W. Barrett, comes well recommended. He was a Lieut. Col. during the war, and since then occupied a high position in the State house of Wisconsin. He then went to practicing law but for some time he has been doing good work for the religious cause.

It would be natural to suppose that many would have emigrated from the Hills after the fire, but such is not the case. The stages in the Hills have but few passengers, while those going to Deadwood, are crowded with passengers. Extra coaches leave every day and several car loads of horses have been purchased for the increased travel. The Deadwood route is the most popular one to the Hills as it is the shortest and most systematically managed.

An Elegant Line of Ladies' and Children's Suit Sack, and Opera Dolmas at WATSON'S.

Wanted.
One true black tail buck. Call or address this office. Liberal price will be paid.
21-23

A Fine Stock.
Frank Geist the jeweler at 75 1/2 Main street has received an elegant assortment of fine gold, silver, brooches, necklaces, lockets, charms, etc., which he is selling very cheap. He has a new stock of clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry. Give him a call.

We offer our horses, wagons and fixtures for sale cheap and our stock at cost price. Good chance for bargains.
HALLETT & KEATING.

Dissolution Notice.
From and after this 30th day of September 1879 the Merchants Bank of Bismarck will discontinue its business and will go into liquidation. The First National Bank of Bismarck succeeds to its business. All persons having claims against the Merchants Bank are requested to present the same for payment.
G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cashier.

For bargains in Dry Goods and Gents' furnishings goods go
DAN EISENBERG'S.

Notice.
Notice is hereby given that all indebted to this firm will be required to make immediate settlement as we intend closing out our stock and leaving the country, and those to whom we are

indebted are requested to present their bills for settlement.

HALLETT & KEATING.
Bismarck, D. T., Sept. 1, 1879. 151f

Accidentally Shot.
George Purchers a Jamestown youth went out shooting on Sunday and by the accidental discharge of his gun, lost his hand. Dr. Bentley, of this city was summoned by telegraph. He arrived there on Monday's freight and dressed the wound. Amputation of the hand at the wrist was necessary.

Going off rapidly but still a complete stock of fall and winter clothing being closed out at cost at
W. B. WATSON'S.

Cloaks, Cloaks, at
DAN EISENBERG'S.

Winter Quarters.
Keith's N. P. locating party will be located at the Little Missouri this winter under military escort.

Elegant Sets of Furs Cheap at
WATSON'S.

Obituary.
LAMBERT.—Died in Bismarck, D. T., Oct. 17th, of consumption. Mrs. Mary J. Lambert, widow of the late Richard Lambert.

Mrs. Lambert was born in St. John's, Canada and was in the 44th year of her age. With her husband she was one of the earliest residents in Bismarck, where she resided up to the time of her death, much respected by her neighbors and her many friends and acquaintances. She leaves two children, a boy about eight years of age and a girl five years old. She was also step-mother of Lavina H. Lambert, (Mrs. Hayes,) Richard Lambert, Jr., S. F. Lambert and Hepie Lambert, now Mrs. C. W. Thompson, and in that relation was much honored and beloved by her adopted children.

Go to W. B. Watson's and see his new mammoth stock of fall and winter dry goods, etc., just received.

The cheapest and best all wool suits being sold at cost at
W. B. WATSON'S.

Mandan Matters.
[Mand in Criterion]
Owing to the increase of business on this division, another engine was brought over on Wednesday.

The depot has advanced so far as to be ready for plastering, and Mr. French will leave here the first of the week with a crew of men to build a section house sixteen miles out.

M. B. Doyle and P. H. Byrne have bought ten acres in the N. E. corner of the 32d of section 27 for a cemetery, and will lay it out in lots of suitable size for burial purposes.

H. G. Newport and R. H. Lee have taken a contract for grading on the forty miles west of the first one hundred miles of road, the grading of which is about finished. A number of other new taken contracts there, and some of them are already at work.

**A Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's Underwear Cheap at
W. B. WATSON'S.**

For Sale.
Forty head of fine Working Horses in good condition for sale cheap, of all breeds and colors by the day. Can be seen at Spiritwood, D. T. on N. P. R. R. Address
20-22 CUTLER ADAMS

Twenty-five dozen of fine ladies' and gents' kid gloves of all shades and colors, just received at
W. B. WATSON'S.

The best assortment of dry goods in the city at
DAN EISENBERG'S.

Overcoats at Half Price at
W. B. WATSON'S

Money to Loan.
Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers.
M. F. SLATTERY,
12nd St., Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

Elegant assortment zephyrs of all shades at
W. B. WATSON'S

The Ladies' Journal.
The increase of periodical literature is one of the most striking characteristics of the age, and which we have "Enrich's Fashion Quarterly," one of the most valuable and useful. It is a very respect to be just that a lady needs a journal to dwell in town or country, or in a cottage or a castle. Here are all the fashions of the coming Fall illustrated and described in a variety of a variety of styles and poses. The price is very low, and the department of the magazine is also very meritorious. The subscription price is only \$1.00 a year, but a home need feel they are investing their money without the knowledge, the publication is prepared a special offer in advance of the subscription of the 1st number, which they order to any address, free, on receipt of a stamped stamp for postage.
Published by Enrich & Co., 237 E. 295 Eighth Avenue, New York.

Notice of Special School Meeting.
Notice is hereby given, to the voters of School District No. One of Burleigh County, that a special meeting of said district will be held at the Fair School House, on the 25th day of October, 1879, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a district Treasurer to fill vacancy.
This 16th day, of October, 1879.
JOHN P. DUNN,
District Clerk

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
WASHINGTON, September 12, 1879.
WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK, in the City of Bismarck, in the County of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.
Now Therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The First National Bank of Bismarck, in the City of Bismarck, in the County of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Third of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of September, 1879.
Signed [SEAL] Comptroller of the Currency.
19-26 2494

HOW TO GET WELL.
Broken-down, Debilitated "Constitutions." Both male and female, and all difficult cases, for which there can be only one reliable remedy, are bound to be so by undeniable facts. A **True Theory. No Deception.** The practical results of forty years' experience will be shown to invalids in Pamphlets and Circulars by addressing the eminently successful **Dr. Geo. H. Forbes**, 174 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 14-160w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

First National Bank of Bismarck,

AT BISMARCK,
IN THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

at the close of business, October 2, 1879. Began business October 1, 1879.

RESOURCES:
Loans and discounts, \$ 1,463 23
Overdrafts 515 17
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 30,000 00
Due from other National Banks, 5,322 94
Due from State Banks and bankers, 15,632 24
Current expenses and taxes paid, 340 60
Premiums paid, 236 25
Checks and other cash items, 320 19
Bills of other banks, 4,388 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels) 21 63
Specie (including gold 1 real y certificates) 1,352 70
Legal tender notes, 4,000 00

LIABILITIES:
Capital Stock, \$30,000 00
Undivided profits, 32 10
Individual deposits subject to check, 33,250 95
Time certificates of deposit, 60 00

Total, \$63,273 05

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.
County of Burleigh,
I, G. H. Fairchild, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cashier
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1879.

Correct—Attest:
H. R. PORTER,
ASA FISHER,
D. EISENBERG, Directors.

The most complete Stock of Ladies' and Misses Fine Kid Shoes ever brought to this city at W. B. WATSON'S.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

WHEREAS, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the 3rd Judicial District, Territory of Dakota, on the 13th day of September, 1879, by John A. McLean and Robert Macnider, complaining the firm of McLean & Macnider, libellants, against the Steamboat Eclipse, her tackle, apparel and furniture, alleging in substance, that at various times during the year 1878, said Steamboat Eclipse was lying at Bismarck, in the District aforesaid, in need of stores, provisions, and other necessities, which said stores, provisions and other necessities, at the request of the master of said Steamboat Eclipse, was furnished by the above named libellants to the amount of four thousand four hundred and sixty one and 27/100 dollars. And praying process against said Steamboat Eclipse her tackle, apparel and furniture, and that said Steamboat may be condemned and sold to pay the demands of libellants with costs.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give Public Notice to all persons claiming the said Steamboat, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of Bismarck, on the 2nd day of December, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction,) otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.
Dated October 17, 1879.

B. C. ASH,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.
JOHN E. CARLAND,
Prosecutor for Libellants. 21-27

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

WHEREAS, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the 3rd Judicial District, Territory of Dakota, on the 13th day of October, 1879, by James H. Hallett and Frank Seating, complaining the firm of Hallett & Seating, libellants, against the Steamboat Eclipse, her tackle, apparel and furniture, alleging in substance that at various times between the 11th day of August, 1878, and the 11th day of August 1879, said Steamboat Eclipse was lying at Bismarck, in said District, in need of stores, provisions and other necessities, which said stores, provisions and other necessities, at the request of the master of said Steamboat Eclipse, was furnished by the above named libellants to the amount of four hundred and twenty and 14/100 dollars. And praying process against said Steamboat, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and that the said Steamboat may be condemned and sold to pay the demands of libellants with costs.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give Public Notice to all persons claiming the said Steamboat, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of Bismarck, on the 2nd day of December, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, (if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction,) otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.
Dated October 17, 1879.

B. C. ASH,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.
JOHN E. CARLAND,
Prosecutor for Libellants. 21-27

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